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Estimates in respect of special political missions, good offices and other political initiatives authorized by the General Assembly and/or the Security Council

Thematic cluster III: United Nations offices, peacebuilding support offices, integrated offices and commissions

Report of the Secretary-General

Addendum

Summary

The present report contains the proposed resource requirements for 2015 for the United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL), in an amount of $48,117,700 net ($50,919,500 gross) and for the United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUB), additional resources in an amount of $65,300 net ($73,800 gross).

The General Assembly is requested to approve resources for 2015 in the amount of $48,183,000 net ($50,993,300 gross), comprising an amount of $48,117,700 net ($50,919,500 gross) for UNSMIL and additional resources in an amount of $65,300 net ($73,800 gross) for MENUB, and to appropriate an additional amount of $8,359,800 under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.

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I. United Nations Support Mission in Libya

($48,117,700)

Background, mandate and objective

1. The integrated United Nations Support Mission in Libya (UNSMIL) was established in a phased manner by the Security Council in its resolution 2009 (2011) for an initial period of three months and extended for an additional three months by resolution 2022 (2011). Since then, the Mission's mandate has been extended three times, for 12 months each, by Council resolutions 2040 (2012), 2095 (2013) and 2144 (2014), which extended the mandate until 13 March 2015.

2. In its resolution 2144 (2014) the Security Council decided that the mandate of UNSMIL would be (a) as an immediate priority, to support a Libyan national dialogue as well as electoral and constitution drafting processes, promoting the empowerment and political participation of women, youth and minorities and provide good offices to support an inclusive Libyan political settlement and promote a political environment for the integration of ex-combatants into Libyan national security forces or their demobilization and reintegration into civilian life; (b) to promote the rule of law and monitor and protect human rights, assist the government to ensure humane treatment and due process for detainees, and to reform and build an independent judiciary and transparent and accountable law enforcement and correctional systems; (c) to control unsecured arms and related materiel in Libya and counter their proliferation and to strengthen border security, the development of capable Libyan institutions and effective national security coordination; and (d) to build governance capacity, as part of a coordinated international effort and drawing on the comparative advantage of the United Nations country team, by providing support to ministries, the national legislature and local government.

3. In January 2015, the United Nations Secretariat conducted a review of the Organization's presence in Libya, in accordance with the request of the Secretary-General in his report to the Security Council (S/2014/653). The recommendations of the strategic assessment undertaken in January 2015 are outlined in the special report of the Secretary-General to the Council (S/2015/113). The strategic assessment mission recommended that UNSMIL should focus its activities on key priorities and establish a small, defensible and continuous footprint inside Libya, in partnership with the United Nations country team, and operate at the strategic level while handing over most programmatic activities to the country team. The proposed budget for the period 2015 incorporates UNSMIL operations based on those recommendations.

Cooperation with other entities

4. UNSMIL is an integrated mission, collaborating closely with United Nations system partners in Libya. The Mission plays a key role in coordination, at the political level, with respect to the several special envoys for Libya appointed by various Governments and with other international actors engaged in Libya. These efforts also entail coordination at the thematic and programmatic levels.

5. The United Nations Electoral Support Team is an integrated office, comprising Electoral Officers from UNSMIL and the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) under the overall leadership of UNSMIL. The International Organization

for Migration (IOM) provides necessary support for out-of-country voting operations. Similarly, in 2015, the staffing structure of the Women's Empowerment Service has been reconfigured for integration with UNDP.

6. The Arms and Ammunition Advisory Section of the Mission comprises personnel from UNSMIL and the United Nations Mine Action Services, with a view to streamlining all United Nations support in this area. The Police Advisory Section collaborates with UNDP in accordance with the UNSMIL-UNDP Police Support Project for Libya, established under the Global Focal Point for Police, Justice and Corrections Areas in the Rule of Law in Post-conflict and Other Crisis Situations arrangement. Likewise, the Director of the Mission's Human Rights Division represents the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights (OHCHR) in Libya.

7. Many United Nations entities also coordinate their activities with the international community through thematic working groups on the security sector and defence; human rights, transitional justice and the rule of law; women's empowerment; and strategic communications.

8. The Global Service Centre in Brindisi, Italy, provides back-office administrative support and non-location-dependent finance and human resources services to UNSMIL. In 2015, the Centre would continue to host 15 UNSMIL staff, providing a combination of back-office and in-mission technical support in the areas of budget, finance, human resources, procurement, information and communications technology, logistics and engineering.

Performance information for 2014

9. In 2014, Libya witnessed the most serious outbreak of armed conflict in the country since 2011. On 5 July 2014, an incident involving members of rival brigades at a checkpoint in Tripoli, near the UNSMIL compound, triggered fighting that quickly escalated into heavy, intermittent clashes that spread to other parts of western Tripoli. There were reports of indiscriminate shelling of densely populated residential areas, resulting in significant civilian casualties and an unprecedented displacement of population. The fighting has been characterized by serious violations of international human rights and humanitarian law. Women visibly engaging in public affairs have been increasingly targeted and the well-being and development of children and youth have been greatly affected. It has also gravely affected the lives of refugees, asylum seekers and migrants, an already vulnerable population. Furthermore, the lack of State authority has provided space for the development of extremist and terrorist organizations which threaten both Libya and the region. The internationally recognized authorities have lost control of Tripoli, raising the spectre of parallel legislative and executive bodies in Libya.

10. The conflict caused the vast majority of the international community present in Libya, including the United Nations, to withdraw temporarily from the country. By 14 July 2014, UNSMIL had relocated its international staff members from Libya to Tunisia (Tunis and Zarzis) and to Italy (Brindisi) to enable the Mission to continue its work to the extent possible. It is anticipated that this evacuation status will remain in place until 31 March 2015.

11. Prior to the outbreak of the conflict, UNSMIL supported the achievement of critical milestones in the political transition in Libya, including the successful

election of the Constitution Drafting Assembly, through the provision of technical assistance in the field of electoral security to the High National Electoral Commission and to the Libyan police. The Assembly held its inaugural session on 21 April 2014, signifying the official start of the constitution-making process. The Mission further assisted the Commission to conduct elections for the House of Representatives in June 2014.

12. The Mission advocated for the important role of women in the political transition, including through support for the participation of women in formal governance structures. In this regard, UNSMIL organized training sessions on women's rights in the constitution for non-governmental organizations, representatives of the media and legal professionals. In partnership with women's organizations, UNSMIL also launched a women's dialogue initiative to promote public debate on constitutional issues of particular importance to women.

13. With the assistance of UNSMIL, progress was also made in the development of national security governance structures with the adoption by the Ministerial Conference on International Support to Libya, held in Rome on 6 March 2014, of two compacts, one on governance and the other on security, justice and the rule of law.

14. With respect to human rights, UNSMIL carried out monitoring and reporting of human rights violations and abuses and the promotion of human rights, particularly with respect to groups at heightened risk and in vulnerable situations and for the broader protection of civilians. UNSMIL also had a positive influence on the drafting and implementation of the law on transitional justice. It further supported the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights, which has become more active in following up on reports of alleged violations of human rights that it has received.

15. Through its public reporting, UNSMIL continued to give visibility to the situation of those detained since the 2011 conflict, most of whom remain held outside effective State control and are vulnerable to arbitrary detention, torture and abuse.

16. UNSMIL continued to provide support to the Libyan Mine Action Centre for humanitarian mine action, including through the development of a formal accreditation and tasking process, in accordance with international standards, for all organizations working in Libya. Additionally, explosive ordnance disposal and battle area clearance took place in Hun, Waddan and Suknah, with mine risk education provided to the affected population.

17. As a result of the uncertain political situation, lack of effective governance and deteriorating security conditions on the ground in 2014, no significant progress was achieved towards (a) reconstitution of the Fact-Finding and Reconciliation Commission; (b) development of a defence policy; (c) development of an integrated border management system; (d) establishment of a national institutional structure for arms and ammunition management; (e) development of the military strategy; (f) review of the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation in accordance with international standards; and (g) development of an institutional and legal framework to address the issue of missing persons regardless of their political affiliation, on the basis of the principle of non-discrimination.

Planning assumptions for 2015

18. Three years after the revolution of 2011, Libya's transition process hangs in the balance. Not only is its transition to democracy at stake, but its national unity and territorial integrity as well. In consequence, implementation of the Mission's mandate has proved to be challenging. While there is broad agreement among the major stakeholders that the transition to democracy should resume, there are serious differences regarding the road map that should be followed. Nonetheless, the network of contacts established by UNSMIL, both within the country and in the region, has been effective in reducing tensions and avoiding clashes on several occasions and has enabled the Special Representative of the Secretary-General to launch intensive efforts to draw the conflicting factions into a negotiation process.

19. The challenges facing Libya need to be addressed within the framework of an inclusive political process. However, the rapidly deteriorating situation has brought the process of transition to democracy to a standstill, with potentially dramatic consequences. The current security and political crises, the resolution of which are prerequisites for any progress to be made, must be addressed urgently. The former requires a ceasefire to be implemented immediately, and the latter requires the establishment of functional institutions as a first step.

20. UNSMIL has continued its efforts on both fronts by facilitating a Libyan-led process that would end the current violence and ultimately lead to an agreement on political arrangements for the remainder of the transition. This requires broad engagement with a diverse group of Libyan stakeholders to give such an agreement the legitimacy that previous road maps lacked.

21. In September 2014, UNSMIL hosted a first round of talks in Ghadames, bringing together parliamentarians from both sides of the divide within the House of Representatives. There was limited progress, as fighting intensified in the country. In January 2015, UNSMIL launched a new round of dialogues in Geneva, where participants decided on an agenda that included reaching a political agreement to form a consensual national unity government as well as on the security arrangements necessary to end the fighting and secure the phased withdrawal of armed groups from all cities in Libya, to allow the State to assert its authority over the country's vital facilities. This agreement led to the declaration of ceasefires by Libya Dawn/Operation Shourouk (Sunrise) forces and the Libyan National Army. From 26 to 29 January 2015, a second round of talks was convened in Geneva, resulting in agreement on the parameters governing the formation of a national unity government. A third round of talks was held on 11 February 2015 in Ghadames.

22. These mediation efforts will pave the way for future phases in Libya's democratic transition, in particular addressing the root causes of the conflict through mechanisms such as a national dialogue. Once the transition process resumes, the United Nations will have to continue to provide its good offices to ensure that the transition is as smooth as possible and to prevent the resumption of conflict.

23. The strategic assessment mission recommended the realignment of UNSMIL and of the wider United Nations family in Libya on the basis of five priorities. In 2015 UNSMIL would begin a process of recalibrating its programme of work on the basis of four of the priorities, namely support to the political process, protection, support to key institutions and coordination. The fifth priority, support for the

provision of essential services, would be overseen by the United Nations country team.

24. In the immediate term, the Mission's key priority will be to support Libyan actors to reach a political agreement on the way forward for the transition, thereby bringing an end to the semblance of parallel State institutions.

25. To adequately support these efforts and evolving Libyan requests for assistance, such as facilitating the implementation of agreements, UNSMIL will need to maintain expertise in specific areas, including political affairs, mediation processes, human rights, transitional justice, gender, arms and ammunition management, demobilization, disarmament and reintegration, security sector reform, the military and the rule of law. Its advice will be required on arrangements for monitoring a ceasefire, once agreed.

26. Given the scale of ongoing violations of international human rights and humanitarian law and as part of the wider United Nations priority to protect, the Mission will also continue its human rights monitoring and reporting functions. Additionally, UNSMIL will continue to implement and expand existing programmes to secure weapons, combat improvised explosive devices and clear explosive remnants of war, in close coordination with and in support of the Libyan Mine Action Centre. These efforts will also include additional responses in terms of mine risk education, clearance, training, quality assurance and operations, particularly in the eastern part of the country where these programmes were initially limited.

27. While progress in capacity- and institution-building will be limited in the current political environment in Libya, it is critical to protect and support key institutions, including the few remaining functioning and neutral institutions (the Constitution Drafting Assembly, the High National Electoral Commission, the National Council on Civil Liberties and Human Rights and the Central Bank of Libya), that are vital for the successful conclusion of the transition process.

28. Given the broad support it enjoys from partners, UNSMIL along with the wider United Nations family, remains uniquely placed to coordinate international engagement on Libya and will therefore continue its efforts in that regard. These efforts would entail coordination at the political level as well as at the thematic and programmatic levels.

29. Within these revised priorities, there will be a new division of labour between the Mission and the United Nations country team, on the basis of their respective comparative advantages. While UNSMIL will operate at the strategic level, the programmatic and operational tasks will be delivered primarily by United Nations agencies, funds and programmes, as well as by other international partners, as the political and security conditions allow. The existing integration arrangements regarding the Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General (Resident Coordinator/Humanitarian Coordinator) will therefore be essential and the tasks associated with coordination functions will be passed on to the country team.

30. The proposed restructuring consequent upon the change of focus of UNSMIL entails a net reduction in staffing by approximately 47 percent, or 179 of 384 authorized positions, comprising 93 international staff positions, 83 national staff positions and 3 United Nations Volunteers. The majority of the abolished positions are linked to the implementation of services that cannot be successfully

realized under the current uncertain political and security conditions and without the presence of a fully staffed mission in Libya.

31. In 2015, UNSMIL does not propose to seek Government-provided personnel. It would no longer need a strengthened Security Section, approved by the General Assembly in its resolution 68/280; however, it would continue to need essential staffing in this section to provide security for the Mission in Tunis and its limited operations in Tripoli.

32. In view of the realities on the ground, UNSMIL will establish a temporary headquarters in Tunis, which has been the location of its headquarters since the evacuation from Libya in July 2014. This would enable UNSMIL to continue implementing its mandate, not only because of its geographic proximity to Libya, but also because the majority of the international community have accreditation in Libya through their respective diplomatic missions and embassies in Tunis, and a wide variety of Libyan actors themselves maintain their key activities in Tunis or use it as an entry and exit point.

33. A nimble and flexible presence requires enhanced mobility on the part of the Mission and the United Nations country team to travel in and out of Tripoli and, conditions permitting, to the east, west and south of the country to assist in maintaining and facilitating security and services in those areas and in support of priorities across Libya. At the same time, it is also important to re-establish an in-country presence. The Mission would therefore set up security and operational structures that will allow for a light footprint in Tripoli. Depending on the needs, it is foreseen that up to 30 United Nations personnel would be present on a rotational basis in Libya. To facilitate this arrangement, and to provide effective, efficient and timely logistical services, the Mission would require dedicated aviation support. Two aircraft would be needed for frequent travel to and from Libya and to shuttle United Nations security personnel and other United Nations staff essential for the mediation and political dialogues processes, pending the resumption of commercial alternatives or the return of the full Mission to Libya.

34. The Mission will maintain capacity to adequately support substantive functions in Tunis as well as for the limited operations in Tripoli, with many of the back-office functions carried out in Brindisi and limited backstopping in New York.

35. The objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures are set out below.

Table 1
Objective, expected accomplishments, indicators of achievement and performance measures

Objective: A peaceful, orderly and democratic transition process to meet the aspirations of the Libyan people

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(a) Electoral processes are conducted as set out in the electoral calendar outlined in the transitional constitutional declaration, including in its amendments, and as agreed in mediation and political dialogues processes or within a newly adopted constitution	(a) (i) Electoral legal and regulatory framework necessary to conduct elections for national and local institutions and the constitutional referendum is in place *Performance measures* 2013: Adoption and publication of law establishing an electoral commission and an electoral law for the election of the Constitution Drafting Assembly 2014: Laws for election of successor parliament and constitutional referendum are adopted and published Target 2015: Constitutional referendum law is adopted and published and electoral provisions are embedded in a newly adopted constitution to guarantee establishment of a stable electoral framework (ii) Eligible voters for all local and national elections and the constitutional referendum are identified and registered *Performance measures* 2013: Establishment of an electronic voter registry in accordance with changes to the legal framework 2014: Update and expansion of electronic voter registry Target 2015: Technical enhancement of the voter registration system to enrol new voters and to accommodate potential changes to the legal framework

(iii) Credible elections are held in accordance with the constitutional declaration, and its amendments

Performance measures

2013: Electoral process for election to the Constitution Drafting Assembly is under way, with the electoral law and regulation in place and voter registration and nomination of candidates completed

2014: Members of Constitution Drafting Assembly and House of Representatives are elected

Target 2015: Plans for new electoral process completed according to the agreed electoral timetable in the constitution

Outputs

- Monthly meetings with Libyan authorities in Libya and Tunisia on the legal, regulatory and procedural framework for the referendum and other electoral events
- Provision of advice and assistance to the High National Electoral Commission secretariat through daily contact and written guidance on all aspects of the referendum and other potential electoral events
- Monthly meetings in Tunisia and daily meetings during field visits to Tripoli with the High National Electoral Commission leadership to provide advice on the continuation of electoral processes and activities to strengthen the institutional structure and capacity of the Commission
- 18 capacity-building trainings, workshops and seminars in Libya and in Tunisia for the High National Electoral Commission
- 6 meetings with the High National Electoral Commission in Tunisia to coordinate activities of international electoral assistance providers on electoral administration
- 12 meetings with international electoral assistance providers in Tunisia on coordination and information sharing and 12 coordination meetings with bilateral partners involved in supporting elections
- 5 forums, round tables and/or workshops, in collaboration with the United Nations country team, in Tunisia to strengthen general knowledge and awareness of electoral issues for 200 participants from civil society
- 5 workshops to advise 100 representatives of vulnerable groups, including women, on how to advocate for better access to and increased participation in the electoral process
- Technical and editorial multimedia support to the High National Electoral Commission through support for the development of 1 video to serve as promotional material
- 2 workshops on electoral security planning for 30 members of the Libyan police

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(b) Adoption of a constitution that meets international standards	(b) The draft constitution document is adopted and endorsed through a free, fair and credible referendum *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly are elected, launching an inclusive constitutional drafting process Target 2015: Constitution Drafting Assembly agrees on a draft constitution reflecting international standards, which is made accessible to the public

Outputs

- Provision of technical support to the Constitution Drafting Assembly through 30 workshops, seminars, study tours and expert missions, comprising 12 to review the preliminary outputs of its thematic committees on the draft chapters of the constitution, 12 to review the draft constitution document and foster consensus on a final draft for public referendum and 6 on drafting the reports and documenting lessons learned
- Monthly meetings with civil society organizations, including lawyers' and public defenders' organizations, on the conduct of an inclusive constitutional process, with special emphasis on youth, women and minorities
- Monthly meetings with women's organizations on outreach, advocacy and other means of ensuring women's participation in the constitutional drafting process
- Monthly meetings with international partners, donors and non-governmental organizations involved in supporting the constitutional process

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(c) Inclusive national dialogue for the achievement of a political settlement for the management of the transitional period and beyond	(c) (i) Implementation of a political road map with ceasefire and interim security arrangements agreed upon by political stakeholders, armed groups and other relevant stakeholders *Performance measures* 2013: Agreement of political stakeholders to convene round table consultations; two rounds of talks on the future of the General National Congress 2014: Three rounds of consultations from January to March 2014 on the future of the General National Congress; another round of consultations in June 2014 on management of the transitional period

Target 2015: Establishment of a national unity government which begins implementation of a political road map agreed to by Libyan stakeholders participating in the political dialogue process, with adequate international guarantees in place, in addition to mechanisms for conflict resolution

(ii) Implementation of interim security arrangements, including as they relate to a ceasefire, withdrawal of militias, weapons management and monitoring resulting from the political dialogue process

Performance measures

2013: Not applicable

2014: Not applicable

Target 2015: Establishment of a national planning capacity to support implementation of interim security arrangements, including ceasefire and monitoring arrangements

(iii) Implementation of confidence- building measures regarding airports, secure air travel and maritime navigation, land transportation, vital installations and open airspace

Performance measures

2013: Not applicable

2014: Not applicable

Target 2015: Interim arrangements regarding airports and secure air travel are included as a part of the municipalities track of the political dialogue. Interim arrangements on maritime navigation, land transportation and vital installations are discussed as part of the security track of the political dialogue

(iv) Improved capacities of interim political authorities to develop and implement policies

Performance measures

2013: Establishment of the Decision Support Office within the Prime Minister's Office to facilitate coordination and delivery in priority areas and government's agreement on the establishment of a technical support unit in the Prime Minister's Office

2014: No progress, owing to heightened political and security instability

Target 2015: Technical support unit becomes fully operational and expertise deployed in the Prime Minister's Office and selected line ministries for project management, coordination, monitoring and policy formulation in key national priority areas

Outputs

- Provision of good offices and facilitation of negotiations among major Libyan political stakeholders through 8 meetings in Libya or outside Libya
- Facilitation of 8 dialogue sessions in Libya or outside Libya among tribal representatives as well as between tribal representatives, armed groups and political stakeholders to achieve progress towards national reconciliation
- Facilitation of 12 dialogue sessions in Libya or outside Libya among Libyan municipalities, civil society organizations and political parties
- 8 workshops, seminars and expert missions on policy development and implementation and public financial management for a national unity government and relevant legislative and municipal bodies
- Facilitation of ceasefires among the 4 major armed groups at the national and local levels through consultation and provision of advice
- 8 workshops, seminars, and missions on the implementation of a political agreement and interim security arrangements for a national unity government in Libya
- Facilitation of dialogue and confidence-building sessions in Libya or outside Libya among armed groups as well as between armed groups and political stakeholders
- 4 visits and missions monthly to Libya to meet with parties to the conflict to prepare for the security track of the dialogue, including ceasefire implementation modalities
- Weekly contact and dialogue with parties to the conflict and security organizations, including ministries, to facilitate constructive engagement in the security element of the political dialogue

- 10 meetings with the parties to the conflict, including 5 meetings to facilitate identification of Libyan partners in the security sector to support the establishment of a national planning capacity for implementation of a ceasefire, and 5 meetings on the establishment of a national planning capacity to facilitate implementation of ceasefire monitoring arrangements and modalities
- 15 coordination meetings with the international community to share information and organize support on all security-related activities related to the mediation and political dialogues processes, such as the establishment and implementation of ceasefire and monitoring modalities
- Support to Libyan stakeholders participating in the political dialogue to implement confidence-building measures through weekly engagement with them and other international stakeholders on vital installations, and in the fields of air and maritime navigation and land transport
- 5 meetings with the Libyan Civil Aviation Authority and several commercial airlines to facilitate regular international flights to and from Libyan airports
- Biweekly meetings with civil society organizations, including women's organizations, to advise on their participation in the national dialogue and to assist in the development of positions on priority issues and strategies for their engagement
- 4 workshops for Libyan authorities and civil society organizations on public information and communications capacities and institutional structures

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(d) Enhanced empowerment and political participation of women	(d) (i) Active participation of women in the political dialogue and related processes *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Not applicable Target 2015: Libyan women develop a platform for peace with respect to the political dialogue process and its relevant tracks and represent approximately 30 per cent of total participants (ii) Women's rights are reflected in the constitution *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Constitution Drafting Assembly includes six women members Target 2015: Constitution Drafting Assembly discusses the promotion of and ensuring respect for women's rights in the constitution

(iii) Women participate substantively in the electoral processes as candidates and as voters and have a role in transitional governance structures

Performance measures

2013: 25 per cent of women eligible to vote are registered as voters for Constitution Drafting Assembly elections; 9.8 per cent of registered candidates for the Assembly are women

2014: Special measures are in place calling for women to hold 10 per cent of seats in the Constitution Drafting Assembly and 15 per cent of seats in the House of Representatives

Target 2015: 50 per cent of Libyan women eligible to vote register to vote in the referendum on the draft constitution

(iv) Women's civil society organizations articulate a common platform for action on gender equality and commence advocacy efforts for women's rights and their implementation

Performance measures

2013: Not applicable

2014: Women's civil society organizations establish a common platform for action to promote women's rights in the constitutional drafting processes

Target 2015: The majority of the items of the common platform for action on gender equality is reflected in the constitution

Outputs

- Monthly engagement with key actors participating in the political dialogue process to promote the participation and representation of women in the various sessions/tracks of the political dialogue process
- 2 meetings with political parties to promote women's participation in the transitional government
- 4 technical assistance meetings with the Libyan Women's Platform on advocacy efforts for the inclusion of women's rights in the constitution
- Monthly meetings with members of the Constitution Drafting Assembly on women's rights in the constitution

- Quarterly meetings with the High National Electoral Commission on planning, implementation and monitoring a voter education and public information campaign on ensuring that women are registered and vote in the referendum on the constitution
- Technical assistance to women's organizations to facilitate voicing their concerns in the political dialogue process through 6 consultation meetings in Libya

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(e) Capable Libyan security sector institutions, including improved national security governance through the allocation of clear roles and responsibilities, effective coordination and democratic oversight over the security sector	(e) (i) Improvement in the coordination of national security *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Adoption of two compacts, one on governance and the other on security, justice and the rule of law, by the Ministerial Conference on International Support to Libya, held in Rome on 6 March 2014 Target 2015: Establishment of a coordination mechanism at the governmental level capable of drafting strategic guidance, supporting the implementation of the compacts adopted in Rome and coordinating international assistance in this area (ii) A more transparent and accountable police institution with improved service delivery *Performance measures* 2013: Discussions held with Libyan authorities to sensitize and build consensus on the terms of reference for establishing a high committee for police reform and development 2014: Restructuring and Planning Committee established and development plan in place and community policing model developed Target 2015: Restructuring and Planning Committee begins to implement established reform plans for the police

(iii) Capacity for security sector reform enhanced in the ministries of defence and the interior

Performance measures

2013: Acceptance and utilization of "Towards a defence White Paper" by the government

2014: An interim government defence policy and strategy is prepared

Target 2015: Libyan authorities begin to initiate reform of the security sector in line with international standards

(iv) The proposal of the Constitution Drafting Assembly Committee on Army and Police is reflected in the draft constitution

Performance measures

2013: Civic education programmes on constitutional issues begun in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha and other major population centres

2014: The Constitution Drafting Assembly Committee on Army and Police began development of a proposal for inclusion in the constitution

Target 2015: Key principles of the concept paper on security institutions are reflected as a part of the proposal for the constitution by the Constitution Drafting Assembly Committee on Army and Police

Outputs

- Weekly contact with Libyan interlocutors working in the security sector on military-, police- and border-related issues
- Weekly meetings with the Central Integration, Planning and Restructuring Committees in the Ministry of the Interior on reform and development of Libyan military and police
- 4 meetings with the Constitution Drafting Assembly Committee on Army and Police on related issues in the draft constitution
- 4 workshops for 100 Libyan police and community stakeholders on policing-related issues, including community security
- 4 workshops on police reform for civil society and Libyan authorities working on policing issues
- 4 workshops with the Libyan military on issues related to security sector reform

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(f) Reduced impact from the illicit proliferation of arms, including through improved border security and/or State control over borders	(f) (i) Establishment of a formal mechanism on border management, comprising relevant authorities from Libya and its neighbouring countries *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: No progress, owing to heightened political and security instability Target 2015: Relevant national actors at border crossing points and border areas are identified (ii) Establishment of an institutional governance structure to facilitate humanitarian mine action activities, including arms and ammunition management *Performance measures* 2013: Establishment of the interministerial committees on mine action 2014: No progress, owing to heightened political and security instability Target 2015: Completion of national mine action strategy and arms and ammunition management strategy (iii) Libyan authorities are fully enabled to conduct and coordinate nationwide mine action activities in accordance with international mine action standards *Performance measures* 2013: Clearance of 22.42 km^2 of land and of 664,912 explosive remnants of war and small arms ammunition and destruction of 552,209 explosive remnants of war 2014: Clearance of 1.8 km^2 of land and clearance and destruction of 52,196 explosive remnants of war and arms and ammunition Target 2015: Clearance of 2 km^2 of land and clearance and destruction of 40,000 explosive remnants of war and arms and ammunition

Outputs

- Weekly contacts and dialogue with parties to the conflict and security organizations, including ministries, to ensure constructive engagement in the security elements of the political dialogue
- 10 meetings with the international community on all security-related activities resulting from the political dialogue
- Facilitation of participation of 10 Libyan authorities working on border-related issues in 3 subregional and regional conferences on border security and efforts to reduce illegal activities
- Monthly meetings with the Libyan government and/or relevant Libyan counterparts on development of national standards on ammunition and explosives in line with international best practice and of a sustainable ammunition management training programme
- Monthly meetings with Libyan authorities on development of capacity and of humanitarian programmes to address the threat of landmines and explosive remnants of war
- 8 coordination meetings with international partners on mine action, ammunition and weapons management, including small arms, light weapons and man portable air defence systems, to avoid duplication of activities and to ensure efficient and effective delivery
- Nationwide assessment of 15 ammunition storage areas, including 640 explosive storage houses, covering a total of approximately 1 km^2, by national and international implementing partners
- Conduct battle area clearance and explosive ordnance disposal as agreed with Libyan counterparts in Hun, Waddan, Suknah (the Al Jufrah region) as well as in Misrata and any other priority areas
- Development and conduct of a nationwide risk education plan, focusing on the 6 conflict areas of Kikla, Tobruk, Gharyan, Zuwara, Tripoli and Benghazi

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(g) Strengthened Libyan institutional capacity to protect and promote human rights, including women's and children's rights, in government and civil society	(g) (i) Legislation amended to comply with international human rights standards *Performance measures* 2013: Legal review of law against torture initiated 2014: Legal review of law against torture completed Target 2015: Legal review of penal code, code of criminal procedure, law on reorganization of the judiciary and law on juvenile justice initiated

(ii) Increased operations and capacity of human rights-related organizations, including in the collection of information and reporting on serious violations, and fully functional Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights

Performance measures

2013: Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights receives reports of human rights violations but unable to conduct follow-up

2014: Trained and fully functional Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights is able to follow up on reports of human rights violations

Target 2015: Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights and human rights organizations are able to play a role in safeguarding human rights in Libya

(iii) Implementation of an inclusive and multitrack dialogue process that takes into account internationally recognized human rights standards

Performance measures

2013: Not applicable

2014: Not applicable

Target 2015: Agreements stemming from the political dialogue process conform to and promote human rights standards

(iv) Elaboration and adoption of a constitution that reflects internationally recognized human rights standards

2013: Civic education programmes on constitutional issues begun in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha and other major population centres

2014: Constitution Drafting Assembly produces a draft chapter on rights and liberties

Target 2015: Constitution Drafting Assembly committee receives feedback from human rights partners on draft chapter on rights and liberties and takes steps towards incorporating those recommendations into subsequent revisions

	(v) Return of internally displaced persons to their place of residence enabled *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Not applicable Target 2015: Return of displaced Tawerghan families and establishment of a committee to facilitate the return of other internally displaced persons to their places of residence

Outputs

- Advice on human rights principles to participants through participation in 2 sessions of the main track of the political dialogue
- Facilitation of 3 dialogue sessions of the municipalities track, to include addressing issues relating to treatment of detainees and missing persons in line with human rights principles
- Advice to the Constitution Drafting Assembly on the human rights aspects of the constitution, including through a workshop and monthly meetings
- Support to the Libyan National Council for Civil Liberties and Human Rights, including through monthly meetings to address issues such as security of staff and management of sensitive documents and case files
- 2 capacity-building training sessions on human rights monitoring and advocacy skills as well as organizational capacity for civil society groups in Tunis
- 3 missions to Libya to monitor violations of international human rights and humanitarian law
- Monthly meetings with all Libyan stakeholders present in Tunis, including government officials, members of the judiciary and human rights defenders, on the human rights situation
- Monitoring the human rights situation, including of minorities, women and children and internally displaced persons, through 12 meetings with Libyan stakeholders, including relevant government ministries, Libyan officials, civil society organizations, local councils and armed groups, through 3 field visits to Libya

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(h) A comprehensive and inclusive transitional justice process that contributes to national reconciliation	(h) (i) Inclusion of transitional justice principles in the political dialogue process *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Not applicable Target 2015: Transitional justices processes in Libya relaunched

(ii) Adoption of a constitution that safeguards transitional justice measures

2013: Civic education programmes on constitutional issues begun in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha and other major population centres

2014: Constitution Drafting Assembly is elected and formally inaugurated and undertakes inclusive popular consultations

Target 2015: Constitution Drafting Assembly reviews recommendations of human rights partners on the inclusion of transitional justice measures that respect the rights of victims in the constitution

(iii) Trials of former regime officials held in conformity with internationally recognized human rights standards

Performance measures

2013: A prosecutorial strategy developed and agreed with prosecutors for individuals currently held in custody

2014: Trials of former regime members in relation to human rights abuses or conflict-related crimes commenced

Target 2015: Libyan authorities receive analysis of the trials of former regime members and their conformity with internationally recognized human rights standards

(iv) Libyan authorities abrogate or amend the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation to ensure that it conforms to international standards

Performance measures

2013: No progress, as the commission formed to apply the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation interpreted and implemented the law in a way that does not conform to international standards

2014: No progress, as the commission continues to interpret and implement the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation in a way that does not conform to international standards

	Target 2015: Libyan parliament or other authorities hold sessions to discuss amendment of the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation, improving its compliance with international standards

Outputs

- Advice on transitional justice principles to participants through participation in 2 sessions of the main track of the political dialogue
- Observation of the trials of former regime members through biweekly engagement with the judiciary and lawyers and intervention with authorities as necessary
- Dissemination of a public report on the main trial of former regime officials upon its conclusion
- Advice to the Constitution Drafting Assembly on transitional justice aspects of the constitution, including through 2 workshops and monthly meetings
- Advice on any amendments to the Law on Political and Administrative Isolation through participation in political dialogue sessions as well as through 3 meetings with judicial and parliamentary officials

Expected accomplishments	**Indicators of achievement**
(i) Improved functioning and fairness of Libya's justice system	(i) (i) Political dialogue process as it relates to the rule of law is conducted in conformity with internationally recognized legal and rule of law principles *Performance measures* 2013: Not applicable 2014: Not applicable Target 2015: Two rounds of the political dialogue process address issues related to rule of law concerns (ii) Elaboration and adoption of a constitution that is in accordance with internationally recognized rule of law principles *Performance measures* 2013: Civic education programmes on constitutional issues begun in Tripoli, Benghazi, Sabha and other major population centres 2014: Constitution Drafting Assembly is elected, formally inaugurated and undertakes inclusive popular consultations Target 2015: International rule of law principles are included in the constitution

(iii) Increase in the number of courts functioning according to international standards

Performance measures

2013: 25 of the 33 courts reopened and partially functioning

2014: No progress, owing to heightened political and security instability

Target 2015: 10 courts fully functioning in accordance with international standards and 23 courts partially functioning

(iv) Treatment of detainees by Libyan judicial police according to international human rights standards

Performance measures

2013: Assessment of the main needs of the Judicial Police Board conducted

2014: Adoption of a reform strategy for judicial police, including respect for human rights

Target 2015: Inclusion of the agenda on treatment of detainees as a part of the political dialogue process

(v) Progress on the release of individuals from prisons who are being detained without legal basis

Performance measures

2013: 400 detainees transferred to prisons under the authority of the Ministry of Justice

2014: Data collected on all detainees under the authority of the Ministry of Justice

Target 2015: Establishment of a committee to facilitate the release of individuals detained in prisons without a legal basis

Outputs

- Advice to the political dialogue on legal matters and rule of law through technical support to 3 dialogue sessions
- Technical advice to the Constitution Drafting Assembly on the judiciary, prisons and rule of law aspects through 1 workshop in Malta and through monthly meetings

- Monitoring of the situation of the judiciary and prison system through biweekly meetings and engagement with relevant government officials and civil society organizations in Tunis and Libya
- Provision of analysis of Supreme Court decisions, other court decisions and key legal developments to the Libyan justice sector and the public at large through publication of 1 report
- 3 visits to prisons in Libya to advocate for the release of individuals detained without a legal basis

Expected accomplishments	Indicators of achievement
(j) Well-coordinated international support for the transition and for the alignment of international efforts with the priorities of the Libyan government	(j) (i) Functional coordination of international assistance with participation of national counterparts *Performance measures* 2013: 137 coordination meetings of the international community with the participation of Libyan counterparts 2014: 80 coordination meetings of the international community with the participation of Libyan counterparts Target 2015: 80 coordination meetings of the international community with the participation of Libyan national counterparts (ii) Alignment of international efforts with Libyan national priorities *Performance measures* 2013: Up-to-date mapping of international assistance in each of the 11 sectoral working groups 2014: Reorientation of international assistance in support of national strategic transition plans, including the compacts adopted in Rome Target 2015: Reorientation of international assistance to the national unity government

Outputs

- Bimonthly coordination meetings with the international community on human rights, transitional justice, the rule of law and security sector reform
- Monthly coordination meetings with the international community and the United Nations country team on women's empowerment
- 6 coordination meetings with international partners to coordinate the delivery of multilateral assistance for capacity-building of Libyan police

- Monthly coordination meetings with the international community on defence-related issues
- Participation in 4 coordination meetings on reforming and developing the media sector

External factors

36. UNSMIL is expected to attain its objectives, provided there is (a) a political agreement and no parallel government structure remaining in place; (b) no further conflict among Libya's emerging political, societal and security actors; (c) no delay in the development of a new constitution; (d) a national consensus or shared vision on how to address the Qadhafi legacy and to manage the transition prior to the elections and to share power thereafter; (e) progress on necessary legislative and legal foundations for a modern democratic State; (f) no proliferation of armed groups; and (g) willingness of international partners to participate in coordination arrangements and to contribute resources as necessary.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 2
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

	1 January-31 December 2014			*Requirements for 2015*			
	Appropriations	*Expenditure*	*Variance*	*Total*	*Net*[a]	*Non-recurrent*	*Variance (2014-2015)*
Category	*(1)*	*(2)*	*(3)=(1)-(2)*	*(4)*	*(5)=(4)-(3)*	*(6)*	*(7)=(4)-(1)*
Civilian personnel costs	37 919.1	33 563.5	4 355.6	25 866.1	21 510.5	–	(12 053.0)
Operational costs	31 511.6	20 904.1	10 607.5	22 251.6	11 644.1	2 970.5	(9 260.0)
Total	**69 430.7**	**54 467.6**	**14 963.1**	**48 117.7**	**33 154.6**	**2 970.5**	**(21 313.0)**

[a] Net requirements after taking into account the underexpenditure or overexpenditure for 2014.

Table 3
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related category*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officers*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2014	1	1	3	8	11	40	44	1	**109**	148	1	**258**	33	88	5	**384**
Proposed 2015 (1 January 2015)	1	1	3	8	11	40	44	1	**109**	148	1	**258**	33	88	2	**381**
Change[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**(3)**	**(3)**
Proposed 2015 (1 April 2015)	1	1	2	7	9	27	28	1	**76**	82	1	**159**	6	29	2	**196**
Change[b]	–	–	**(1)**	**(1)**	**(2)**	**(13)**	**(16)**	–	**(33)**	**(66)**	–	**(99)**	**(27)**	**(59)**	–	**(185)**

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related category			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officers	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Proposed 2015 (1 July 2015)	1	1	2	7	10	28	30	2	81	83	1	165	7	31	2	205
Change[c]	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1	5	1	–	6	1	2	–	9

[a] Reflects the change between the proposed 2015 staffing level as of 1 January 2015 and the latest approved staffing for 2014.
[b] Reflects the change between the proposed 2015 staffing level as of 1 April 2015 and the proposed 2015 staffing level as of 1 January 2015.
[c] Reflects the change between the proposed 2015 staffing level as of 1 July 2015 and the proposed 2015 staffing level as of 1 April 2015 and includes 13 establishments (2 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 3 Field Service, 1 National Professional Officer, 2 Local level); 4 abolitions (1 P-5, 1 P-4, 2 Field Service); 3 internal redeployments (1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 Local level); and 1 downward reclassification (from P-3 to P-2).

Table 4
Positions by location (effective 1 July 2015)

	Professional and higher categories									General Service and related category			National staff			
	USG	ASG	D-2	D-1	P-5	P-4	P-3	P-2	Subtotal	Field Service	General Service	Total international	National Professional Officers	Local level	United Nations Volunteers	Total
Tunis	1	1	2	7	9	26	28	2	76	75	–	151	–	–	2	153
Tripoli/Sabha	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	26	–	33
Brindisi[a]	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	8	–	10	–	5	–	15
New York	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	–	3	–	1	4	–	–	–	4
Total	1	1	2	7	10	28	30	2	81	83	1	165	7	31	2	205

[a] Reflects 3 positions (2 P-4 and 1 General Service) in the Department of Political Affairs and 1 P-5 position in the Department of Peacekeeping Operations.

37. The unencumbered balance of $14,963,100 at the end of December 2014 resulted mainly from the evacuation of staff from Libya amid the deteriorating security situation in the country. The figure comprised (a) $4,355,600 under civilian personnel from non-recruitment for positions approved in 2014 for the Security Section, partially offset by the cost of evacuation; (b) $10,607,500 under operational costs from cessation of planned outputs and deferment/cancellation of planned acquisitions, partially offset by increased efforts related to the mediation and political dialogues processes, with frequent official visits to Libya resulting in increased requirements for official travel and unplanned rental of an aircraft.

38. Resource requirements for UNSMIL for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015 amount to $48,117,700 net ($50,919,500 gross) and provides for salaries and common staff costs for international staff ($23,896,200) and national staff ($1,885,600); United Nations Volunteers ($84,300); consultants ($714,900); official travel ($5,407,700); facilities and infrastructure ($5,448,300); transportation, including air ($3,837,700) and ground ($137,400); communications ($2,229,100);

information and technology ($1,195,000); medical ($270,700); and other supplies, services and equipment ($3,010,800).

39. In 2015, the new staffing structure, based on the recommendation of the strategic assessment, reflects (a) phased abolition of 192 positions; (b) relocation of 148 positions from Libya to Tunis; (c) establishment of 13 positions: 9 positions in Tunis (1 P-5, 2 P-4, 3 P-3, 3 Field Service), 3 positions in Libya (1 National Professional Officer, 2 Local level) and 1 position in New York (P-5); (d) downward reclassification of 1 position from P-3 to P-2; and (e) internal redeployment of 3 positions (1 P-5, 1 P-3, 1 Local level).

40. The variance of $21,313,000 between the proposed resources for 2015 and the approved budget for 2014 is attributable mainly to the restructuring of the Mission, reflected in (a) net reduction of 179 positions and application of estimated vacancy rates of 24 per cent (international staff), 10 per cent (United Nations Volunteers), 31 per cent (National Professional Officers) and 12 per cent (Local level); (b) repatriation of all 23 Government-provided personnel; and (c) discontinuation of the provision for non-recurrent items budgeted for in 2014 and for location-specific operational requirements in Libya.

41. These decreases are partially offset by (a) an increase in common staff costs, such as evacuation allowance and assignment grants, from relocation of international staff to Tunis; (b) provision of daily subsistence allowance for 30 international staff deployed to Libya on a rotational basis; (c) rental of two aircraft to enable the movement of United Nations personnel to/in Libya for the mediation and political dialogues processes; and (d) an increase in the requirement for mine action services owing to new and more widespread areas of conflict.

42. Interim funding in the amount of $31,430,300 (net of staff assessment), representing a technical rollover of 50 per cent of the level of the projected expenditures during 2014, was approved by the General Assembly for the period from 1 January to 30 June 2015 in its resolution 69/262. The proposed resource requirement in the amount of $48,117,700 (net of staff assessment) for the period from 1 January to 31 December 2015 includes the approved resources in the amount of $31,430,300 (net of staff assessment).

Extrabudgetary resources

43. In 2014, UNSMIL utilized $187,000 under the Department of Political Affairs Trust Fund in support of the Women's Empowerment Service to organize workshops on a gender-sensitive constitution. In addition, the Government of Switzerland provided $265,925 in support of peace and security in Libya to organize trainings and workshops on women's security delivered in 2014 and planned for 2015.

II. United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi

($65,300)

Background, mandate and objective

44. The United Nations Electoral Observer Mission in Burundi (MENUB) was established effective 1 January 2015 by Security Council resolution 2137 (2014) at the request of the Government of Burundi. MENUB is headquartered in Bujumbura

to follow and report on the various stages of the presidential, parliamentary and local elections as well as the overall context within which the elections will take place. The Mission became operational immediately at the end of the mandate of the United Nations Office in Burundi (BNUB) and reports, through the Secretary-General, to the Security Council before, during and after the 2015 elections.

45. The Mission, through its election observation process, will offer support to the country's democratic process and will encourage an inclusive and broad-based discourse among Burundian political stakeholders for the holding of inclusive, peaceful, credible and transparent elections in 2015.

46. In its resolution 69/262, the General Assembly approved, inter alia, a budget of $11,697,900 (net of staff assessment) for the Electoral Observer Mission for the year 2015. The present report contains the request to establish two additional positions of Security Officer at the National Professional Officer level. The requirement for these positions arose from the recommendation of the Department of Safety and Security, as detailed in the following paragraph.

Revised planning assumptions for 2015

47. In January 2015, the Department of Safety and Security recommended the need for two Security Officers at the National Professional Officer level to oversee the security of the United Nations compound in Bujumbura that hosts MENUB and other agencies, funds and programmes. The compound, which formerly hosted BNUB, is secured by 87 military and national police personnel from the Government of Burundi and 81 privately contracted security guards. The Security Unit, comprised of 6 positions (2 P-3, 4 Field Service), is unable to supervise the security detail of the compound because the two P-3 positions are located in the regional offices and the four Field Service positions are providing close protection to the Special Envoy of the Secretary-General. In order to supervise and coordinate the host Government security and private security personnel in securing the external perimeter of the compound, it is therefore proposed to establish two positions of Security Officer at the National Professional Officer level.

Resource requirements (regular budget)

Table 5
Financial resources
(Thousands of United States dollars)

Category of expenditure	*Appropriation for 2015* (1)	*Additional requirements* (2)	*Total requirements for 2015* (3)=(1)+(2)
Civilian personnel cost	7 542.1	65.3	7 607.4
Operational costs	4 155.8	–	4 155.8
Total	**11 697.9**	–	**11 763.2**

Table 6
Positions

	Professional and higher categories									*General Service and related categories*			*National staff*			
	USG	*ASG*	*D-2*	*D-1*	*P-5*	*P-4*	*P-3*	*P-2*	***Subtotal***	*Field Service*	*General Service*	***Total international***	*National Professional Officers*	*Local level*	*United Nations Volunteers*	***Total***
Approved 2015	1[a]	–	1	1	3	15	10	–	**31**	21	–	**52**	9	16	11	**88**
Proposed revised staffing level 2015	1[a]	–	1	1	3	15	10	–	**31**	21	–	**52**	11	16	11	**90**
Change[b]	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	**2**	–	–	**2**

[a] The Under-Secretary-General is on a when-actually-employed contract.
[b] Reflects the change between the approved staffing for 2015 and proposed revised staffing level for 2015.

48. The estimated additional requirements in the amount of $65,300 net ($73,800 gross) would provide for salaries and common staff costs of two National Professional Officer positions for nine months.

49. In 2015, the new staffing structure in the Security Unit would include 2 P-3, 4 Field Service and 2 National Professional Officer staff.

III. Action requested of the General Assembly

50. **The General Assembly is requested:**

(a) **To approve the budget in the amount of $48,117,700 (net of staff assessment) for UNSMIL for the period up to 31 December 2015;**

(b) **To approve the additional resources in the amount of $65,300 (net of staff assessment) for MENUB for the period up to 31 December 2015;**

(c) **To appropriate, under the procedures provided for in paragraph 11 of annex I to resolution 41/213, an additional amount of $8,359,800 under section 3, Political affairs, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015, after taking into account the unencumbered balance of $14,963,100 for 2014 and an amount of $24,860,100 for UNSMIL appropriated by the General Assembly in its resolution 69/262;**

(d) **To appropriate an amount of $1,635,100 under section 36, Staff assessment, to be offset by a corresponding amount under income section 1, Income from staff assessment, of the programme budget for the biennium 2014-2015.**